

## IN THE CLAIMS

28 - 45 (Canceled)

46. (New) Glazing comprising

a substrate made of coloured soda-lime glass composed of main glass-forming constituents and of colouring agents, which exhibits a selectivity (LT/ET) of at least 1.1, measured with Illuminant C for a glass thickness of 4 mm,

a pyrolytic coating having an emissivity of less than 0.3 deposited on the coloured glass substrate which provides the coated glazing with a decreased light transmission and a decreased energy transmission with respect to the light transmission and energy transmission of the uncoated coloured glass,

the glazing being further characterized by one of the following features A through D, wherein:

A. the coloured glass is a green-coloured soda-lime glass which comprises the following percentages by weight of colouring agents, the total amount of iron being expressed in the form of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ :

$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	0.7 to 1.3%
$\text{FeO}$	0.18 to 0.27%
$\text{Co}$	0 to 0.0040%
$\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$	0.0050 to 0.1%,

B. the coloured glass is a grey-green soda-lime glass composed of main glass-forming constituents and of colouring agents which comprises less than 0.4% by weight of  $\text{FeO}$  and from 0.9 to 1.8% of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ,

C. the coloured glass is a coloured soda-lime glass composed of main glass-forming constituents and of colouring agents which comprises from 0.40 to 0.52% by weight of FeO,

D. the coloured glass is a blue coloured soda-lime glass composed of main glass forming constituents including more than 2% of magnesium oxide, and of colouring agents which comprises more than 1.1% by weight of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, less than 0.53% by weight of FeO and less than 0.13% of manganese oxide.

47. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46 wherein the glazing is characterized by feature A.

48. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46 wherein the glazing is characterized by feature B.

49. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46 wherein the glazing is characterized by feature C.

50. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46 wherein the glazing is characterized by feature D.

51. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46 further characterized by at least one of the following features E through G:

E. the transmission of the glass substrate between the wavelengths 1000 and 1200 nm for a thickness of 4 mm is lower by at least 5 points (expressed as a %: ratio of the transmitted radiation to the incident radiation) with respect to the transmission between the wavelengths 500 and 600 nm;

F. the coating is such that its transmission between the wavelengths 500 and 600 nm on clear glass with a thickness of 4 mm is higher by at least 3 points (expressed as a %: ratio of

the transmitted radiation to the incident radiation) with respect to the transmission between the wavelengths 1000 and 1200 nm;

G. the dominant transmitted wavelength in the visible spectrum of the coated substance is less than the dominant transmitted wavelength of the uncoated substrate.

52.(New) Glazing according to Claim 51 and including two of the features E through G.

53. (New) Glazing according to Claim 51 and including all of the features E through G.

54. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46 in which the colouring agents include selenium.

55. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46 in which the colouring agents include chromium in the form of  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ .

56. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46 in which the coating is deposited by pyrolysis based on fluorine-doped tin oxide.

57. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46 in which the coating is deposited by chemical vapor deposition.

58. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46 in which the coating is bent and/or heat treated.

59. (New) Glazing according to Claim 58 in which the coating is heat treated by annealing or tempering.

60. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46 in which the coating deposited on the coloured glass substrate, if applied to a 4mm thick clear glass, the so-coated clear glass would have a light transmission factor measured with Illuminant C of less than or equal to 65%.

61. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46 in which the glazing is for a vehicle of the motor vehicle or train type.

62. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46 in which the light reflection factor (LR) is less than 13%.

63. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46 which is further characterized by one of the following H and I:

H. the selectivity of the uncoated coloured glass is at least 1.3;

I. the selectivity of the uncoated coloured glass is less than or equal to 2.

64. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46 which is further characterized by the selectivity of the coated substrate being greater than 2.

65. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46 in which the selectivity is increased with respect to the selectivity of the uncoated coloured glass.

66. (New) Glazing according to Claim 65 in which the selectivity is increased by at least 3% with respect to the selectivity of the uncoated coloured glass.

67. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46 characterized by one of the following J through L:

J. the coating comprises an underlayer between the substrate and the coating deposited by pyrolysis;

K. the coating is an oxide coating which is preferably deposited by vapour-phase pyrolysis and comprises tin and antimony in a molar ratio Sb/Sn of between 0.04 and 0.16;

L. the coating is an oxide coating deposited by pyrolysis which comprises tin and antimony in a molar ratio Sb/Sn of between 0.01 and 0.5 and its thickness is between 250 and 500 nm.

68. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46 characterized by feature A which exhibits, under Illuminant A and for a glass thickness of 4mm, a light transmission (LTA4) of between 40 and 70%, and a selectivity (LTA/ET4) of greater than or equal to 1.50.

69. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46 characterized by feature B which has an excitation purity of more than 5% and which exhibits, under Illuminant A and for a glass

thickness of 4mm, a light transmission (LTA4) of greater than 30%, a selectivity (LTA/ET4) of greater than 1.55, and an ultraviolet radiation transmission (UVT4) of less than 10%.

70. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46 characterized by feature C and which exhibits, under Illuminant A and for a glass thickness of 4 mm, a light transmission (LTA4) of less than 70%, a selectivity (LTA/ET4) of greater than 1.65 and an ultraviolet radiation transmission (UVT4) of less than 8%.

71. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46, in which the light transmission factor of the coated glazing is less than the light transmission factor of the uncoated glass substrate by a factor of greater than 10% calculated according to the formula

$$\frac{LT_{\text{uncoated substrate}} - LT_{\text{coated glazing}}}{LT_{\text{uncoated substrate}}} \times 100.$$

72. (New) Glazing according to Claim 46, in which the light transmission factor of the coated glazing is less than the light transmission factor of the uncoated glass substrate by a factor of greater than 15% calculated according to the formula

$$\frac{LT_{\text{uncoated substrate}} - LT_{\text{coated glazing}}}{LT_{\text{uncoated substrate}}} \times 100.$$

73. (New) Glazing comprising

a substrate made of coloured soda-lime glass composed of main glass-forming constituents and of colouring agents, which exhibits a selectivity (LT/ET) of at least 1.1, measured with Illuminant C for a glass thickness of 4 mm,

a pyrolytic coating having an emissivity of less than 0.3, deposited on the coloured glass substrate which provides the coated glazing with a decreased light transmission and a

decreased energy transmission with respect to the light transmission and energy transmission of the uncoated coloured glass,

the glazing being further characterized by at least one of the following features A through C, wherein:

A. the transmission of the glass substrate between the wavelengths 1000 and 1200 nm for a thickness of 4 mm is lower by at least 5 points (expressed as a %: ratio of the transmitted radiation to the incident radiation) with respect to the transmission between the wavelengths 500 and 600 nm;

B. the coating is such that its transmission between the wavelengths 500 and 600 nm on clear glass with a thickness of 4 mm is higher by at least 3 points (expressed as a %: ratio of the transmitted radiation to the incident radiation) with respect to the transmission between the wavelengths 1000 and 1200 nm;

C. the dominant transmitted wavelength in the visible spectrum of the coated substance is less than the dominant transmitted wavelength of the uncoated substrate.

74. (New) Glazing according to Claim 73 and including at least two of the features A through C.

75. (New) Glazing according to Claim 73 and including all of the features A through C.